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PUBLICATIONS

ENGLISH SERIES

- 1 KAULA (P. N.) : Indian Library Literature—A Bibliography. 1956. Rs. 2.00.
- 2 KAULA (P. N.) *Ed.* Library Movement in India. 1958. Rs. 10.00 (India) ; \$ 4 50 (America)

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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

C. S. KRISHNAMURTI

[States the function of the Government and its role as the largest publisher. Analyses the government publications in social sciences and brings out their peculiarities. Suggests various means for their improvement in physical production as well as in contents; and emphasises the responsibility of the Government and the library profession.]

0 Function of the State

The State, whether small or big, democratic or totalitarian wants to publicise itself. The main objects of its publicity are :—

- 1 The economic obligation of obtaining funds to turn the wheel of administration ;
- 2 Legal obligation of accounting for the receipts ; and
- 3 The moral obligation of getting the people's approval of its activities and continued support.

The function of the State having changed from the mere necessity of maintaining law and order to that of securing the welfare of the subjects, necessity has arisen to let the subjects know the activities of the state towards that end. The modern States having entered the fields of commerce, education, art, literature, culture, science and sociology have set up various institutions whose services are essential to the nation. The constitution, annual reports and publications of these institutions contain valuable information to research workers. The rapid growth of complexities of modern life due to scientific, technological and sociological changes have made the administration of the government more difficult calling for research on legislative, executive and administrative problems.

1 State—the Largest Publisher

The large scale scientific research undertaken by various national laboratories set up by the Government of India has reinforced the necessity of the State becoming an outstanding publisher. Thus government activity as publisher has grown in importance in recent years. The State is the largest single printer, publisher and distributor. Its output is considerable. In number and variety the state publications do exceed

those of any of the commercial publishers. In size they range from small pamphlets to giant folios. In respect of matter also, there is infinite variety from the preparation of tomato ketchup to the effect of nuclear weapons and law of outer space. Some publications of the government are profuse with regard to pictures, illustrations, diagrams, graphs etc.

11 IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Government publications are amongst the ancient records. Measured by their influence and authenticity, government publications' importance is next only to the classics. They are sought for as the primary sources of political, social, economic and cultural history of a country. They contain authentic records of the activities of the state in every field of human activity including scientific and industrial discoveries and inventions. In ancient days, libraries were established perhaps more for the preservation of government publications which are records of human history.

2 Nature of Publications

Government publications may be grouped largely under two classes :—

- 1 Records; and
- 2 Reports.

21 RECORDS

Government recording is as old as government itself. Modern governments have to record their activities not only for the benefit of the public but also for their own guidance for the future. Though in ordinary parlance no distinction is made between reports and records so that all publications invariably begin with the title of *Report of the* or *Report on the* etc. Most of the publications which begin with the title *Reports* are in fact records only. Records are reports on the activities of the government. Therefore, records include the activities of the following :

- 1 Executive ;
- 2 Legislature ;
- 3 Judiciary ; and
- 4 Various organisation and institutions sponsored by the overnment.

21 REPORTS

Reports include :—

- 1 Enquiries into specific problems of administration and functions of the government often in the form of committees, commissions, special officers;
- 2 Investigations, experiments, discoveries, inventions, fostered for furtherance of knowledge ; and

- 3 Programmes, plans etc. in various fields, as politics, commerce and national development etc.

3 Source

Although eagerly sought for and used increasingly, the general public and the specialists are unfortunately not able to get an adequate understanding of the materials available, their contents, scope, utility and methods of finding the publications available on the topics of their study. This is due to the lack of a regular issue of the good catalogues periodically and also to the arrangement, classification and cataloguing of the publications therein.

31 CATALOGUES

Monthly lists of current publications of the Government of India are published by the Publications Division. Sometimes the monthly lists are cumulated annually. The State Governments issue half-yearly lists. The entries in all the catalogues are not uniform. Some States enter by the departments while some others have broad headings alphabetically arranged and within these according to departments. Even if the name of the author and the title are known, it is difficult to locate and identify a publication. Moreover, format, size and collation are also not indicated. The list of government publications issued by the Manager of Publications and the Superintendent of the various State Government presses have no doubt some bibliographical value, but are specimens of poor catalogues. This is due to the catalogues being compiled by persons not disciplined in Library Science and practice.

32 EXAMPLE OF *INB*

The Indian National Bibliography devoting Part II to official documents has given a lead in the right direction and if all the government presses take the clue and follow it, Government publications will have a wider audience and their value will be enhanced.

33 RETROSPECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Besides the current lists and annual cumulations, it is very essential that retrospective bibliographies of all Central and State Government publications should be brought out to exploit the information from these sources. These are the tools of reference work without the help of which research and reference work in public documents is handicapped to a great extent. The growing importance of government documents requires the undertaking of the preparation of such bibliographies without further delay. This can be done only if trained librarians, well disciplined in advanced classification and cataloguing are appointed to do the job.

4 Peculiarities of Official Publications

41 STANDARD OF PRODUCTION

Official publications constitute a class by themselves. The peculiarities of the official publications are legion. Quite apart from their appearance, size, format, paper, printing and binding, the standard of production also do not conform to any of the conventional types. Title page is conspicuous by its absence and if at all present, full details are not given on this. The authorship is not quite clear in many cases due to the subdivisions and subordinate offices of the parent office, claiming responsibility for the publication. Sometimes, the subdivision or subordinate office entrusted with the printing and issue of a publication publicises its own name in the publication, e.g., *P & T Compilation of F. R. & S. R.* It is quite common to find that the personal name of the officer, under whose authority or in fulfilment of whose office the publication is issued, is paraded on the cover and title pages. Again, the name of the author is invariably mixed with the title, e.g., *Proceedings of the All India Council for Technical Education.*

42 LONG TITLE

The most puzzling matter about official publications is the lengthiness of the title, using many unnecessary or irrelevant words and phrases, rendering cataloguing difficult, e.g., *Report on the working of the trade agreement entered into by the Government of India with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the year 1938-39 etc.*

43 ABSENCE OF INDEX

The most inexcusable fault of official publications is complete neglect of index. Official publications, though many of these may be of ephemeral value, are state documents and acquire historical importance. Their utility to a future compiler of history will depend upon their index. Though indexing had advanced to the extent of pin-pointed references through analytical indexes, government documents have not progressed to the extent of even simple elementary indexes.

44 IRREGULARITY IN PUBLICATIONS

Another common feature of government publications is the break in this issue of regular publications. Due to sheer inertia or contemplated change in the pattern, the issue of the publication is delayed and consequently not issued at all or the annual issue is shifted to biennial or triennial issue. Instances where serials have been suspended are not uncommon, e.g., *Review of the trade of India.* Political

cal changes have also had their ravages on official publications. The issue of the annual publications *India* and *Education in India* being reports on the political and educational progress of India respectively prepared for presentation to the Parliament in U.K. upto 1932-33, were stopped on the passage of the Government of India Act, 1935.

45 CHANGE OF TITLE

Changes in the titles of publications bring in their problems, e.g., *Accounts relating to the sea borne trade of India* changed to *Accounts relating to the foreign (sea, air, land-borne) trade of India*, has now become *Monthly statistics of the foreign trade of India*.

46 CHANGE IN SPONSORING BODIES

Changes in the name of and issuing authorities also are frequent, e.g., Ministry of Works, Mines, & Power has become Ministry of Works Housing & Supply, and CWINC has become CWPC. Transfer of publications from one authority to another is also not quite uncommon. All the statistical publications once concentrated with the D.G.C.I.S. have become so scattered with the various ministries and their subordinate offices that it becomes difficult some times to locate them. Due to delay in the DGCIS Office in the issue of the various statistics, the Reserve Bank of India took away the *Banking statistics* and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture their *Agricultural statistics*. The requirement of the manufacturing concern to submit statistics to the Ministry of Commerce & Industry necessitated that Ministry to take over the industrial statistics from DGCIS and hand it over to the Central Statistical Organisation. The constitution of Central Statistical Organisation has had the further effect of dispersing the issue of statistical publications. These changes in several directions have rendered reference work in social sciences very difficult and the problem is acute in the absence of adequate reference tools.

5 Utility

51 QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Official publications on social sciences are eagerly sought for to obtain authentic information. The census returns and gazetteers form the primary sources of the information. The gazettes of the Central and State Governments offer a rich source of material both of the informative and research type. Acts, rules, regulations, codes, manuals and annual reports of the Central and State Governments are very much in demand. Besides the annual reports and balance

sheets of joint stock concerns, those of the public owned, managed or controlled corporations form part of the study of research workers. The interest of the researcher's in the Reports of Commissions and Committees is ever growing. The debates of the Parliament and the various Legislative Assemblies offer substantial material to the researchers, with regard to the general views of the legislature on specific problems or the clause-by-clause discussions on specific enactments. The publications of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Community Projects are studied with religious fervour as the last words on the subject. The demand for publications on small-scale industries and handicrafts is growing. The inquiries for foreign publications on problems similar to ours are also very pressing. The documents of the United Nations and its allied agencies are pressed into service to meet inquiries on various problems. The demand for official publications in the Post Independent Era has shown a remarkable increase and the trends point towards greater use in the immediate future.

52 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Apart from the qualitative analysis detailed above, quantitative analysis will also bear out the importance of social sciences. Of the 475 entries in Part II of the *Indian National Bibliography* Oct.-Dec. 1958, social sciences account for 222 entries or 47% of the entries. Besides Planning Commission and the Ministry of Community Development who take credit for a large number of issues, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Reserve Bank of India, Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry and the Small-scale and Handicrafts Organization and the Publicity Directorate of the several State Governments are most prolific in issue of publications.

6 Problem of Libraries

61 ACQUISITION

Judging from the demand, one is appalled at the short comings of the library's collections however large. One is tempted to get any thing from any government if space is available as desire can command and processing does not cost anything. Neither being so, naturally the axe has to be applied somewhere perhaps at the 'fringe' leaving the 'core'. But in the realm of knowledge the 'fringe' is as much valuable and needed as the 'core'. It is a painful experience that titles once discarded as unimportant are often required badly. The essential service that libraries can perform, is to obtain as large a collection of official

publications, periodicals and papers and process them as quickly as possible. Weak spots will have to be rectified in the light of experience gained.

62 CLASSIFICATION

The question of processing brings to the fore front the problems of classification and cataloguing. It is perhaps too late in the day to reopen the controversy of classification. The development of various schemes of classification and the constant attempts at their continuous refinement is proof positive of the imperative necessity of classification. Classification is a *sine qua non* for reference service. The finer the classification, the quicker and easier is the reference service. Titles like 'Surgical cat-gut industry' 'Hurricane lantern industry' or 'Pressure stove industry' of the Tariff Commission call for depth classification to pin-point and focus attention on these topics. Government publications are mostly on enquiries on very minute problems and require very minute classification. To achieve this, the scheme of classification must be such as to be worked to any degree of depth required.

It has been accepted even at the international level that a "faceted" classification is best suited for this purpose. The only classification scheme based completely on faceted pattern and analytico-synthetic character, is the Colon Classification. Some of the principles advocated by this scheme of classification has been adopted in other schemes of classification. It is Indian in origin and can be adopted with profit!

63 CATALOGUING

Another problem of technical processing of government publications is cataloguing. Classification is more of a scientific discipline than cataloguing. Cataloguing is only a technique. A technique can be manipulated by any body to any way without following any standard code. It is not quite uncommon to find that title pages are reproduced in the catalogue cards without any attempt at selection of headings, subsidiary headings, and their rendering suitably. The catalogues are loaded with entries like Government of India ; Ministry of Commerce and Industry ; Ministry of Finance etc. Entries like these sub-merge the specific terms among generic terms. The Canon of Prepotence is lost sight of.

The peculiarities of government publications rendering cataloguing difficult, are legion. More often than not, the real author is submerged with the title and the issuing agency put prominently across the title page.

It often happens that names-of-persons under whose authority or in fulfilment of whose office publications are issued, are paraded on the cover and title pages. Publications brought forth by officers as part of their official duty or persons solely employed for that purpose, are to be treated strictly impersonally and entered under the government. The *Indian National Bibliography* has tried to follow this principle but occasional lapses are there due perhaps to inadvertence. Due to multiple subdivisions in corporate authorship, choice of heading has to be done with much care. Titles of government publications are invariably long, inappropriate and misleading. Often the author is mixed up with the title. The cataloguer has to be careful in separating the title and shortening it to the extent possible to make it intelligible. The *classified catalogue code*, ed. 4, the only catalogue code for classified catalogue, should be adopted to solve the baffling problems of cataloguing arising in government publications.

7 Some suggestions

71 Book PRODUCTION TO BE IMPROVED

In order to make the public interested in official documents, it will be necessary to improve the production standard of government publications very much. Though there is some improvement in recent years, yet it cannot be gainsaid that official publications are dull, poorly printed and bound, and do not match with commercial publications inspite of employment of costly up-to-date printing plants and highly trained personnel in the government presses.

It is argued that government publications could be made attractive and presentable as any commercially produced publications. But the audience to whom it is actually intended and the interest of the public are some factors in determining the standard of production.

The Government itself should adopt the standards formulated by the Indian Standards Institution for physical production of publications. That would induce other publishers to adopt those standards beside raising the standard of the production of government publications.

72 NEED FOR EXHAUSTIVE CATALOGUES

The greatest defect hampering the acquisition of official publications is the lack of adequate information about existence of these publications. Though a price list is issued by the various government presses infrequently, they cannot be called catalogues as these are not

compiled on strict principles of cataloguing. It is, therefore, essential that these lists should be compiled on strict cataloguing principles, issued regularly and cumulated at stated intervals. The horizon seems to be brighter with the emergence of the *Indian National Bibliography*. The annual and quinquennial issues should greatly strengthen the hands of the librarian in his reference work. There are quite a good number of departmental publications which are lost, not only to the public but to the Government as well. It is necessary to deposit these also in several libraries and include these in the departmental lists and also in the *INB* with suitable indication.

8 Responsibility of the Government

The responsibility of the State in aiding social research cannot be overemphasised. The legal deposit of books under the Delivery of Book (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 will no doubt make the stock of government publications complete in the four regional centres of the country. Certainly more centres—perhaps in several multiples of this four are required. All the universities are to be made beneficiaries under this legal deposit system. The cost factor will no doubt be formidable. Then an adjustment could be made on the Farmington Plan basis, making each university a depository of all publications on one subject and the universities in a region as a whole be made to cover all the subjects. Besides relaxing the provision of the Act with regard to official publications towards this end, poor colleges also should be given free gifts against specific requisitions.

91 Responsibility of the Profession

When the responsibility of the publisher and the State are realised, the library profession must fulfil its responsibility of service. Service does not refer merely the handing out the publications asked for. It extends to construction of bibliographies, documentation and abstracting also. Here also the area may seem to be formidable for a single library to handle the entire field of social sciences. Active co-operation among several libraries in sharing responsibility for particular topics will aid in avoiding efforts and expense in acquiring costly and rare publications and enable to bring out the lists with very little loss of time. The profession should recommend the adoption of the suitable scheme for depth classification and a catalogue code to meet the problems of bibliographical and documentation work. It will be a red letter day in the history of the profession when this is achieved.

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LIBRARIES OF DELHI

S. DAS GUPTA

[Surveys the library condition of Delhi. Analyses the library facilities in several catagories and furnishes a short description of librarios falling in those catagories. Brings out the outstanding services and achievements of these libraries].

0 Introduction

Delhi is a new comer in the library field. It is not the home of India's National Library. Nor does it possess a library like that of the Asiatic Society of Bengal which is now part of the fabric of Indian culture. Its library history began mainly in the domain of the Government of India from 1911 when once again it became the capital city. But in less than 50 years, it has become an important library centre and the resources of its libraries together now exceed two million volumes. Not rich yet in every branch of knowledge, the libraries of Delhi reflect the major trends of national development faithfully and provide information and literature for study and research on a variety of subjects.

1 India : Past and Present

For the study of indological subjects and India's past, the Library of the DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY, over 50 years old, is undoubtedly the best in Delhi, representing India's culture, history, anthropology, religion, philosophy, ancient languages and literatures and arts and crafts, besides archaeology of India and the world. It has a collection of about 50,000 volumes including maps, plates, etc. The records and the literature relating to the more recent past of India are to be found in the NATIONAL ARCHIVES whose foundation goes back to 1891. Besides its unique and impressive collection of archival materials, it has a library of about 1,50,000 volumes. The CENTRAL SECRETARIAT Library of the Government of India has a nearly comprehensive collection of the prolific material published in the U.K. and U.S.A. It is also strong in its collection of books in the fields of religion, philosophy, history and linguistics. These three libraries together comprising about 4,00,000 volumes are open to research scholars.

11 INDIA AND THE WORLD

India's international role and awakened interest in world affairs

are reflected in the Library of the INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS founded in 1943. Its 53,000 volumes and 825 periodicals currently received deal with contemporary history, international and regional economics and international law. It has a rich collection of materials on Asian countries and practically a complete collection of the publications of the League of Nations, the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Since 1949, it has also maintained newspaper clippings which today grow at the rate of 30,000 items a year, and a documentary collection of important speeches, policy statements, manifestoes etc. Representing India on the cultural plane and also her internationalism is the still small Library of the INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS which received from the late Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad his personal collection of Persian and Arabic books. Of reciprocal interest but covering a wide range of subjects are the well used Libraries of the BRITISH COUNCIL, the U.S.I.S. and the MAX MULLER BHAVAN of the German Embassy.

2 Economics and Administration

The economic and social development of modern India are represented by several libraries. The Library of the PLANNING COMMISSION, set up in 1950, has a collection of about 28,000 volumes (including pamphlets). It is used mainly by the staff of the Planning Commission, and Foreign Missions in India. The Library of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT, began about 1917, has a collection of over 30,000 volumes mainly on Labour. It was the first to start a systematic documentation work in 1951 and has also brought out a number of bibliographies on labour and allied problems. In the MINISTRY OF FINANCE, the Libraries of the DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE and of ECONOMIC AFFAIRS are growing rapidly with 25,000 and 50,000 volumes respectively. The Library of the MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY with 75,000 volumes are also big collections. The Library of the DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS has 15,000 volumes mostly relating to agro-economics. The Library of the CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION, established in 1951, has about 5,000 volumes dealing with economics, statistics and mathematics. The Library of the FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY representing the 'private sector' has 16,000 volumes. Taken together, the collection of these several libraries in the field of economics, would be more than 2,80,000 volumes. Caught up in these libraries is plenty of source material on administration, but the Library of the INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, begun 9 years ago, has a concentrated collection of 13,000 volumes on administration and allied subjects.

3 Science and Useful Arts

In the field of Science and Technology, the libraries in Delhi have developed along with the facilities for scientific research in which the Government of India have taken increasing responsibility. The impressive development can be gleaned from the fact that the libraries mentioned below have now about 6,00,000 volumes of scientific literature.

31 MEDICINE, AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The Library of the MALARIA INSTITUTE OF INDIA has a special collection of medical literature but the best general collection is in the Library of the DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES which has 75,000 volumes and 500 currently received periodicals. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and their basic sciences are adequately represented in the Libraries of the INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE and the INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. The Institute with its Library was at Pusa, Bihar, from 1905 to 1934 when a devastating earthquake caused its transfer to New Delhi where five year's earlier the Library of the Council had come into existence. The Institute's Library contains 1,45,000 volumes and the Council's Library 80,000 volumes, even after it slimmed itself, almost in an exemplary manner, discarding 20,000 volumes. The Institute functions as a centre of post-graduate research and training. The Council's Library is growing into a national centre for documentation and information services. The activities of its Library have been also extended to assist the organization and service of literature in all the agricultural and veterinary colleges of India. These services have been thought out with unusual imagination. The Council has instituted an insurance scheme to cover risk of book losses when the authorities of the colleges, ordinarily hesitant, adopt the system of 'open access' to books. The condition that the insured library must be run by professionally trained staff is no less ingenious. The Library of the CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION AND POWER has nearly 55,000 volumes on irrigation, engineering, hydraulics, etc. and its resources and services are made available to institutions and State Governments all over India.

32 BUILDING, ROADS AND TOWN-PLANNING

The NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANIZATION is developing its library materials and information services in a co-ordinated manner. Its library, started in 1954, has a collection of 10,000 books and pamphlets on building and statistics. Information of value to architects, engineers and

builders is also contained in its collection of trade catalogues. The Library of the CENTRAL ROAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE is developing on somewhat similar lines. The infant Library of the SCHOOL OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, established in 1955, contains about 2,000 volumes 60 technical journals and collects information material from the Town Planning Commissions and other organizations of U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Australia. The Library of the MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY established in 1948 has a stock of about 50,000 volumes dealing with building construction and building materials.

33 TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND WEATHER

The Library of the RAILWAY BOARD with 30,000 volumes, and the Libraries of the POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIRECTORATE, the DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION and the ALL INDIA RADIO, together having about 40,000 volumes, represent special collections in their own technical and engineering fields. The Library of the METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE located in New Delhi since 1940, has a rich collection of about 13,000 volumes (including 3,000 pamphlets) with concentration on climatological and geophysical subjects.

34 DEFENCE

The Library of the MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, started in 1900, has about 50,000 volumes in Military subjects. The Library of the DEFENCE SCIENCE ORGANISATION, established in 1948, has developed a useful and up-to-date collection of 35,000 volumes representing a number of scientific subjects, both pure and applied. The AIR HEADQUARTER'S Technical and Reference Library has 15,000 volumes, dealing specially with aeronautics. Though the use of these Libraries is normally restricted to the personnel of their organisations, research workers from outside have been permitted to use them.

35 PHYSICAL SCIENCES

An integrated development of both research materials and documentation services can be seen in the set up of the Library of the NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY. The INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTATION CENTRE and NPL, which are administratively linked with each other, co-operatively develop the Library. The NPL pays for the books and the INSDOC pays for the current periodicals, about 1,300 of them. Started in 1950, the Library has built up a collection of 30,000 volumes of books and periodicals and 35,000 items of special reports, reprints, patent specifications, photo-copies and microfilms.

36 INDEX TO PROGRESS : STANDARDS

Significant of the country's economic and technological progress is the rapidly growing Library of the INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION. Established in 1941, it has now 70,000 items of standard specifications, drawings, monographs, reprints, etc., in addition to 4,000 reference books on all branches of engineering, which are useful in formulating standards. It obtains information and materials from over 150 standardizing bodies and the materials collected are in 24 different languages.

4 Information, Education and Democracy

The Libraries of the Research and Reference Division and the Publications Division of the MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING have 15,000 and 14,000 volumes respectively. The former serves as a reference library for the Ministry, the latter helps in the preparation of publications which aim at promoting knowledge of India's heritage and her current national efforts and aspirations. Education as responsibility of the State is amply illustrated in the Central Educational Library of the MINISTRY OF EDUCATION which has, in addition to 30,000 volumes on education, 20,000 in its section for the newly literate and 10,000 children's books. The best attempt at public diffusion of knowledge, as parts of the democratic way of life, may be seen in the Delhi Public Library, started in 1951. Free and open to all it has a membership of 40,000 and a book collection of 1,40,000, mostly in Hindi and Urdu. Equipped with audio-visual aids and materials, its social education section organizes group activities round the year. Its section for the children is unique in the country.

5 Law and Legislation

The cause of Justice is served by the Libraries of the SUPREME COURT and the PUNJAB HIGH COURT (Circuit Bench). The collection of the PARLIAMENT Library represents a wide range of subjects. The Library of the MINISTRY OF LAW, whose beginnings can be traced to 1834, has a collection of 40,000 volumes, composed mainly of legal commentaries, reports and statutes.

6 Academic Study and Research

The Libraries of the UNIVERSITY OF DELHI and its Colleges and institutions represent the needs of a group of young and rapidly growing academic institutions. Their joint resources exceed 4,00,000 volumes, of which a fourth is at the University Library. Considering that the

University has 23 Colleges and Institutions, 9 Faculties, 25 Departments of Studies, about 950 teachers, 350 research scholars, and 14,000 students, the existing resources are yet inadequate. Nevertheless, in a brief span of 9 years, the University Library has doubled its book collection and is now growing at the rate of 9,000 volumes annually. A quarter of its total collection consists of back volumes of periodicals. About 1,350 periodicals and serials are currently received. Its collection of legal periodicals is perhaps the best in the country. On the whole, the Libraries of four Colleges, St. STEPHEN'S, HINDU, RAMJAS and DELHI, have over 20,000 volumes each, almost wholly in Humanities and Social Sciences. The Library of the DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, with about 25,000 volumes collected in less than 10 years, has become the country's foremost research library in its field. The Library of the CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION has a collection of over 18,000 volumes on Education. The DELHI POLYTECHNIC Library has over 30,000 volumes in Engineering, Technology and Useful and Fine Arts. A noteworthy feature of several of these libraries is that they are housed in new buildings with adequate accommodation functionally planned and with provision for expansion. The buildings of the University Library, spacious and attractive as they are, have provided the physical facilities not mere to cope with the growth of the library, but also to develop its services according to the concepts of modern librarianship.

7 The Future

The pace of development has been quick and some of the achievements have yet to be consolidated. *Many of the Delhi Libraries have developed All-India information services. Some have earned distinction with their published bibliographical and documentation work.* Better library techniques are being more widely used. The basis of further development in the future have been laid.

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N [Article]

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

AN ANALYSIS

S. R. RANGANATHAN

[Records briefly the impressions of the International Conference on Scientific Information held at Washington in 1958 which the author attended as a panel member. States the methodology of making useful discussion for future.]

0 Introduction

The International Conference on Scientific Information began in Washington DC on 10 November and ended on 21 November 1958. It was sponsored jointly by the National Science Foundation, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Documentation Institute. It was attended by nearly 700 delegates. Several countries were represented. I was invited to serve on the Panel for the discussion of the intellectual problems involved in the storage, search and retrieval of scientific information.

1 Contribution of India

Fourteen of the papers were directly or indirectly turned on the Facet-Analysis, Chain Procedure, and the Colon Classification developed by me in India during the last thirty years. In my speeches, I brought out a list of the psychological problems which needed research, in order to make my new postulational approach to classification effective. I also gave a list of five basic common schedules to be established in order to make any scheme of classification, particularly the Colon Classification, face with success the onslaught of the turbulently dynamic universe of knowledge. I stated that this would require 100 men-years of work. If arrangements could be made to complete this work, every new unit of thought will be born as it were with its correct class number in its pocket. This will continue for many years—indeed till the mode of thinking of humanity undergoes a sudden mutation in quite unknown ways.

2 Coordination of the Work

The closing session suggested that the International Federation for Documentation which had been in existence for over 60 years, might

provide the forum for the co-ordination of the follow-up work on an international basis.

3 Organization

The planning of the Conference began in 1956. The planning had been done along novel lines. Seven areas were singled out for exploration. Papers were invited on them from several countries. The approved papers were published two months before the Conference. These were in seven parts totalling 1,510 pages and weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The papers in each area formed the basis for discussion. The papers themselves were not read.* There were about ten panel members for each area. The discussion was mainly by them. The other members were divided into two groups—Group A consisting of 150 persons, who were authors and panel members, and Group B consisting of about 500 observers. The members of Group A were allowed to supplement the discussion of the panel members. But actually apart from the 70 panel members only about 10 others took part in the discussion.

4 Remarkable Feature

But a remarkable feature of the Conference was that practically all the 650 persons were present in full force during each of the 10 sessions of the Conference. This proved how carefully the participants had been selected. They were all persons truly interested and engaged in documentation work. A physical factor which contributed to this record attendance, was that the Conference was held in the very hotel in which the delegates were accommodated. Most of the foreign delegates were given help to meet their travel expenses. This secured a good attendance of foreign delegates. The finance for this Conference was provided by 11 Government Departments and 35 private organisations of the United States of America.

5 Discussion Recorded

It was not the intention of the Conference to arrive at any definite conclusions in the form of resolutions. It was intended merely to provide a platform for loud thinking. The discussions were recorded and this will be brought out in one or two volumes during the next two months.

6 Suggestion for Future

Mrs. Mery Shepperd, who was the hub of all the arrangements for the conference and who was found here, there, and everywhere—sometimes

sitting like a spinning top and sometimes gliding about gently through all the rooms and the corridors—asked me how I thought better results could have been achieved. I felt that the entire organisation had been nearly as good as it could be. My only suggestion was that more helpful results could have been got if the discussion had been more carefully channelised. This could have been done as follows :

Virtually each area had only 3 hours for discussion. Taking this limitation of time, 6 propositions, agreed upon by the panel, might have been put before each session. Half an hour might have been devoted to each proposition. The discussion during each half-hour could have been concentrated strictly on the concerned proposition in accordance with parliamentary procedure. This would have avoided the frequent repetition of the same ideas and arguments. This would have given a chance for each of the members of Group A to have made his own contribution. Above all, this would have elicited more information for the follow-up work. The making of this suggestion does not at all take away from the great success of the Conference as it was.

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O [Lecture]

CANADIAN LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

A. LETTS*

[Records briefly the address delivered by Miss Letts to the members of the Delhi Library Association. Explains the formation of the Canadian Library Association and the ways and means of the development of libraries in Canada. Bring out the salient features of the Canadian library legislation.]

1 Ontario Library Association

Miss Letts mentioned the founding of the American Library Association in 1876 and of its inclusion of Canadian librarians. In 1900, this Association held its conference on Canadian soil for the first time. This stimulated the Canadians to form a unit of their own. The Ontario Library Association was the result. Even at present 50% of the membership of the Canadian Librarians belonged to Ontario.

2 Birth of the Canadian Library Association

In 1911, British Columbia established an Association of its own. In 1932, the Canadian Libraries of Children's Association came into being.

* Rapporteur : P.N. Kaula.

In 1941, the Canadian Library Council was set up. This was the forerunner of the Canadian Library Association formed in 1946.

3 Activities of CLA

As a result of the efforts of the Association, the National Library was established in 1950. In 1958, the CLA received an award from the Canadian Citizenship Council for promoting citizen relationship. The Association had reached a membership of 1,800 and was holding an annual conference. It had become an instrument for library development throughout the country for the past 10 years or so.

4 Regional Library Development

Miss Letts was of the opinion that an association was important at the national level. She said that regional library development in Canada resembled that of India. The first county library was started in Ontario in 1937. There were five regional library services to serve the people. The sixth service would soon be coming into existence. Book mobiles were serving the public libraries as well as schools. Miss Letts stated that per capita expenditure in libraries in Canada had increased five fold during the last 20 years.

5 Legislation

Canada had its own pattern of library legislation. The Library Board was entrusted with the task of conducting a survey to find out the library needs and on the basis of their report, the local taxing authorities would fix the rate of library tax. This system according to Miss Letts, had been working very well.

6 Training

Miss Letts said that librarians in Canada were getting themselves trained largely in American schools. There were, however, two accredited training schools at Toronto and Montreal besides others to train librarians in that country.

7 Dr. Dalton's remarks

Dr. Jack Dalton in his presidential remarks expressed his pleasure in having been associated with the meeting of the Association. He said that he had been longing to meet Dr. Ranganathan who had been in the States when he was in India; and when he was in Delhi, Dr. Ranganathan had been away; and that day he had come to see Dr. Ranganathan who had to preside the meeting. He was glad to utilise the opportunity given to him to preside over the meeting.

8 Vote of thanks

Shri P. N. Kaula proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Letts for the graphic picture of the Canadian library development, about which Indian librarians knew very little. He also thanked Dr. Dalton for taking the chair and assured him that he would not miss meeting Dr. Ranganathan in Delhi.

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P [Lecture]

LIBRARY ORGANISATION IN THE UNITED STATES

JACK DALTON

[Records briefly, the speech of Dr. Dalton to the members of the Delhi Library Association on 26 March 1959 at the Diwan Chand Hall, New Delhi. Stresses the importance of the role of library in social advancement. Analyses the working of the American Library Association. Recommends a Certificate Course in Library Science for training at the junior level.]

1 Role of a Library

Dr. Dalton stated that he had brought the greetings of the ALA to the members of DLA. He was of the opinion that libraries were concerned with social structures. According to him, the library development led to social development and to support that contention, he read two paragraphs from the *Library quarterly*, January 1955. Dr. Dalton compared the public library development of USA with that of Germany. In Germany, there were public libraries with book-stores which was not the case in USA.

2 American Library Association

The ALA, according to Dr. Dalton, was an organised library association. It was divided into groups. There were also state library associations in all the States of USA. These associations were strong and also promoted regional library associations.

The ALA had 21,000 members on roll. It had members from other countries too. Canada contributed the largest of them. The President was elected annually. Besides the national and state organisations, there were about 20 special library associations

3 Library Education

Dr. Dalton said that there were 600 schools for training librarians in USA. Of these, 31 were accredited. 6 schools were conducting research leading to Ph.D. There was a 5 year regular course for Master of

* Rapporteur : P.N. Kaula;

Library Science. Of the 5 years, the training of 4 years was only as an optional course of study. The 5th year was a full-time training leading to Master's Degree. The problems were studied by the ALA. The library schools had been recognised by the Government and ALA was the accredited board for training in library science. He was of the opinion that the Certificate Course run by Delhi Library Association was quite good for training librarians at the lower level. That was not so in USA; and he would recommend such a course there. Dr. Dalton said that teaching of library science had been improved. The lecture method had been abolished.

4 Dr. Bhan's Remarks

Dr. R.K. Bhan, Deputy Educational Adviser, Union Ministry of Education in his presidential remarks stated that library problems were complicated in India. There was dearth of reading material, a famine of books, a polyglot country and masses uneducated. The Government had, therefore, to tackle all those problems in developing library edifice of India. Dr. Bhan said that the Government was interested in the library development. The problem was that of finance and organisation. The recommendations of the Library Advisory Committee were being considered for that purpose. Dr. Bhan was of the opinion that in the 3rd Plan all boys and girls would get schooling facilities and would not be allowed to relapse into illiteracy. Libraries would be established and experienced advice sought for its efficient working.

Q [Reviews]

5. Vote of Thanks

Shri P.N. Kaula proposed a hearty note of thanks to Dr. Dalton for his lucid description of library organisation in U.S.A. and to Dr. Bhan for presenting the analysis of library problems in India.

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REVIEWS

DUTTA (Bimal Kumar): *Pustakalya karapadhati ka vyawaharik gnyan*. 1959. 146 p. Rs. 8.50. Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

There are very few books on library science published in India barring the classical works of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. All his works are in English except a few in Hindi. Since Hindi has been accepted as the official language of India, there is need to bring out books on library science in Hindi,

B. K. Dutta's book is, therefore, a welcome addition to the library literature in Hindi. The book is the Hindi rendering of author's *Practical guide to library procedure* which has been accepted as a useful tool to understand the procedure and routine of library work in a simple form for beginners.

The book deals with various routines of a library from the Western angle. It would have been helpful if the latest ideas on the subject, and those too invented in India, should have been dealt with in the book. The rendering of technical terms into Hindi has been a difficult task which the author has accomplished admirably well.

The book has been printed in an attractive get-up and the publishers deserve all the credit for that.

P.N. KAULA

INDIA, LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT (Ministry of—): Bibliography on labour relations in India. 1959. (Ministry of Labour & Employment, Bibliographical Series, 6). Demy 8 vo. 42 p.

The Library of the Ministry of Labour & Employment has earned a distinction with its documentation and bibliographical work. The classified documentation lists and the classified bibliographies have set a standard in these fields. It is, therefore, gratifying that the work is being continued unabated both for the benefit of the Ministry of Labour & Employment and its 13 attached and subordinate offices, as well as for those who are engaged in research in labour economics or are grappling with the hard pressing labour problems.

One of the most baffling of much problems is the never unending strife between the employer and the employee. The latter striving to get more and move facilities and wages for his work, while the former resorting to the means of curbing such a tendency. Labour relations as it is known, has become a vital problem of economic life. "The number of men and women who are called upon to hold themselves as labour, as personnel managers, as training personnel, as officials of trained unions or employers' organisations, as civil servants, as defence personnel, as workers in any vocation of life, are all concerned with the practice of labour relations."

The literature in this field has reached phenomenal dimensions which is lying scattered. Therefore, the compilation of a bibliography,

at least to understand the problems concerning India, will be welcomed by all concerned.

This is the sixth bibliography published in the Bibliographical Series, of the Ministry of Labour & Employment and ably edited by P. N. Kaula. The technique followed in its compilation is the same as followed in other bibliographies by the editor. The bibliography has an exhaustive index to the entries forming the material, classified minutely according to the *Colon Classification*. The schedule on labour relations has been expanded and the list of the main subject headings with class numbers has also been provided in the beginning. The bibliography conforms only to the selected material. Besides publications, material has been taken from 62 periodicals listed at the end of the bibliography. A comprehensive bibliography on this subject is still desired.

S P. PHADNIS

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R [Notes & News]

NOTES AND NEWS

INDIAN

27 Institute of Library Science

A three-month Refresher Course on the Public Library and National Development conducted by the Institute of Library Science, Delhi, concluded on 30 May 1959. The Course gave trained librarians working at district and state levels, a background knowledge of the important ideas and values relating to various aspects of national development besides providing a general study of the problems of public libraries. Specialists in various fields were invited to deliver lectures.

The Course was attended by the following librarians :

AMRIK SINGH	POLESWARA RAO (S.)
BHATTACHARYYA (R. R.)	SINHA (B.)
CHAUDHURI (S. C.)	SURYAPRAKASHAM (K.)
CHAUDHURI (N. C.)	TALIB HUSAIN (M.)
HAZARA (S. G.)	THOMAS (C.)
KULDIP SINGH	VASUDEV RAO
NAIR (K. P. N.)	

The candidates were awarded Certificates by the University of Delhi on 29 May 1959. The ceremony was presided over by Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser, Government of India, who gave away the Certificates.

Shri Saiyidain stated that libraries were essential for economic, social, educational and cultural advancement of the country. He analysed the role of librarians and stressed the need for their proper education and training. Shri S. Das Gupta, Director of the Institute, in his welcome address furnished details about the conducting of the Refresher Course. He also outlined the future programme. Shri P.N. Kaula, Reader in Library Science, proposed a vote of thanks to Shri K.G. Saiyidain and other guests.

28 Indian Standards Convention

The fifth Indian Standards Convention will be held at Hyderabad from 27 December 1959 to 2 January 1960. The convention will comprise of 9 technical sessions. T9 will be on Documentation. The chairman of the session will be Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. Papers on the following topics will be discussed at this session :

Documentation problem ; need for standards in the field of knowledge classification and book classification ; standards for national bibliography and state bibliography ; limitation to the standard on indexing ; standard transliteration from Devnagri to Roman scripts ; standard for documentation work ; some peculiarities in the abbreviations of titles of periodicals in Indian languages ; and standard for main entry in a catalogue.

29 Library Development in Kerala

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan was invited by the Kerala Government to advise them on library matters. Dr. Ranganathan was in the State from 7-19 July 1959. He also drafted a Library Bill for the State.

30 INSDOC

The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), New Delhi has increased its services. It has organised its work into the following sections :

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Document Service Section ; | 2 Photo-reproduction Section ; |
| 3 Translation Section ; | 4 Documentation Work Section ; and |
| 5 Administration Section. | |

The Centre is receiving 1,400 periodicals in pure and applied sciences. Of these, 380 are periodicals published in India. During the year 1958-59, it compiled 113 bibliographies on special topics ; supplied copies of 6,567 scientific papers and 419 translations from various languages. Insdoc is engaged in bringing out a Union Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals in Indian Libraries and is at present publishing the *Insdoc list of current scientific literature, Bibliography of scientific*

publications of South and South East Asia and Annals of Library Science.

31 Master's Degree in Library Science

The Delhi University has admitted candidates this year to Master's Degree Course in Library Science. The university has been conducting this course since 1948 and is the only university in the Commonwealth to impart instructions in this course.

32 Central Institute for Scientific Information

The Scientific and Industrial Division of the Planning Commission has considered the proposal of establishing a Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information under the Third Five Year Plan.

The Working Group on Scientific Research of the Planning Commission had appointed Dr. S. R. Ranganathan a one-man Committee to draft a detailed plan for this institute. According to Dr. Ranganathan's plan, the institute will have the following five divisions :

- 1 Library Division ;
- 2 Translation Division ;
- 3 Physical Production Division ;
- 4 Documentation Research Division ; and
- 5 Administration Division.

The Institute will publish *ad hoc* retrospective bibliographies, *Indian science abstracts*, *Indian theses abstracts* ; maintain a Union Catalogue of the Indian scientific and technical periodicals ; and provide for research in documentation besides expanding the activities of the INSDOC.

33 IASLIC

The Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres has circulated a questionnaire to conduct a survey of special and research libraries in India.

34 Research Publications

India will supply research publications to the U.S.A. at the rate of 1,000 a month for five years under the Cultural Exchange Scheme financed by the interest-payments on U.S. Wheat Loan. The publications will be kept in the libraries at Chicago, Philadelphia, Berkeley and California.

35 Railway Book Stall

The Railway Board has set up an *ad hoc* Committee consisting of

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eminent educationists and authors for selecting standard books in English and other regional languages which will be stocked at railway book stalls.

36 Training in Library Science

36A DIPLOMA IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

The following candidates have passed the Diploma in Library Science Examination of the Delhi University held in April 1959 :

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Roll No.	Name of Candidate
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FIRST DIVISION

4	GUPTA (Gopal Das)	14	SHER SINGH
6	KRISHAN KUMAR	16	ISLAM (Saiyid Iftikharul)
5	SASTRI (G. Adinarayna)	17	BHATNAGAR (Satendra Kumar)
7	KANBUR (Malati Madhwarao)	18	ARORA (Santosh Kumari)
10	PASSI (Narendar Nath)	19	JAIN (Tara Chand)
11	VERMA (Om Prakash)	20	KAPOOR (Vijay)
13	SURENDAR MOHAN		

SECOND DIVISION

1	QURAIISHY (Anisa)	9	KUMBHAR (Mahadevgouda Rudragobda)
2	BHAGWANT SINGH		
3	PADMANABHAN (C. Vimla)	15	SETH (Sarojini)

THIRD DIVISION

8	MUJEEB-UL-REHMAN	12	CHIBBER (Ramesh Chander)
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37 Bengal Library Conference

The 13th Bengal Library Conference was held at Berhampur from 27-28 March 1959 with Kazi Abdul Wadud, well known Litterateur presiding.

The conference was inaugurated by Shri Prabhat Kumar Mukherjee, the biographer of poet Rabindranath and a pioneer of library movement in that part of India, in the spacious hall of Maharana Mahindra Chandra Nundy District Library. Delegates from all districts of West Bengal and Calcutta attended the conference. The welcome address was delivered by Shri Bimal Chandra Sinha, Minister of Lands and Land Revenue and Chairman of the Reception Committee.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Kazi Abdul Wadud urged for the creation of a separate Govern-

ment Department to work for the spread of library with full awareness of its important role as an instrument of mass education.

He regretted that the subject had not received adequate attention even after a decade since the attainment of independence and felt that the Union Government's scheme for central libraries in the districts of different States fell short of the requirement in consideration of the country's size and population. The steps taken so far in this direction to give shape to the new idea—the money being spent for the purpose was not quite inconsiderable—did not make any impression on the people that a great task had been undertaken.

Kazi Wadud said that library was an ancient institution of the civilised man. Many learned and rich people in those days used to collect and preserve books and manuscripts. But to a very small section of society this culture of knowledge was confined. This was not so now. The number of learned people and books and manuscripts was small in those days but it could not be said that there was any lack of efforts on the part of the wise people and the rulers to encourage dissemination of knowledge. In modern times undoubtedly knowledge had vastly increased in various subjects, so also the number of books and manuscripts. Even then, would it be correct to say that knowledge had been widespread in human society?

Looking at the problem from this angle they would easily see that nothing like an adjunct of the Education Department would be able to do all the thinking and planning and also deal with various other matters relating to the problem of spread of library movement among the mass of people. In order to do the job in the right way, a separate Government Department was necessary.

37A BOOK EXHIBITION

A book exhibition was opened by Kazi Wadud. In the collection of old books and periodicals, a first edition of *Kamala Kantar Daftar* of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee with the author's autograph and another book printed in 1813, were particularly notable. There was a good collection of old magazines and periodicals, including a copy of the *Tatva-bodhini patrika* in which the first poem 'Avilash' of 12-year old Rabindranath Tagore was published.

38 Delhi Library Association

38A ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Delhi Library Association

was held on 25 May 1959 at the C.P.W.D. Hall, New Delhi. Shri Deputy Mal Jain, Senior Vice-President of the Association, was in the chair.

38B Adoption of Annual Report

Shri P. N. Kaula, General Secretary of the Association, presented the Annual Report for 1958-59 for adoption. The copies of the report were circulated to the members who adopted it unanimously.

38C Resolutions

The following resolutions were moved in the meeting which were adopted unanimously :

1 It is most gratifying that Shri K. Mahalingham, a stenographer in the Delhi University Library, has donated Rs. 4000.00 to Delhi University to institute a Gold Medal in Library Science. This Association conveys its greetings to Shri Mahalingham in appreciation of his generous donation for a library cause.

[From the Chair]

2 With the emphasis shifting from macro-literature to micro-literature for research and reference purposes, it has become necessary for a library to know the holdings of periodicals in various libraries.

Resolved that the Delhi Library Association compile a Union Catalogue of Periodicals in Libraries in Delhi; and requests the Union Ministry of Education to provide the necessary financial aid for this purpose.

[Proposer : P. N. Kaula ; Seconder : V. Sundram]

3 This Association congratulates the Union Government for instituting awards in various fields so as to recognise the outstanding achievements of the professionals in those fields. It requests the Union Ministry of Education to take early steps to institute similar awards for librarians.

[Proposer : P. N. Kaula ; Seconder : N. M. Ketkar]

4 In order to give professional recognition to the meritorious work of the members of the library profession, the Delhi Library Association resolves to institute Incentive Awards.

[Proposer : P. N. Kaula ; Seconder : B. L. Bhardwaj]

5 In view of the fact that a library is a social institution for communication of ideas, it is necessary to establish and maintain such institutions on a large scale. This Association, therefore, urges the Union Ministry of Education, Municipal Corporation, Delhi, and the New Delhi

Municipal Committee to take immediate steps to establish and maintain a net-work of libraries in Delhi through following means :

- 1 By legislation ; or
- 2 By introducing a comprehensive scheme.

[Proposer : P. N. Kaula ; Seconder : K. S. Pareek]

6 Since it is the policy of the Government to aid and seek help from voluntary organisations, it requests the Union Ministry of Education, Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation, Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee to give representation to Delhi Library Association in various social and educational matters.

[Proposer : P. N. Kaula ; Seconder : S. N. Raghav]

38D Election of the Executive Committee

Kumari Shanta Vashist, Returning Officer was unable to come and in her absence, Shri Bal Krishan, Librarian, National Museum, conducted the election for the offices of the President, and General Secretary ; and 22 members of the Executive Committee. Ch. Braham Prakash, M.P., and Shri P. N. Kaula were elected unanimously to the two offices respectively. The Executive Committee in its meeting on 24 July 1959 elected the other office-bearers of the Association. The following constitute the Executive Committee of the association for 1959-60 :

President :

- 1 Ch. Brahm Prakash, M.P., Formerly Chief Minister, Delhi State.

Senior Vice-President :

- 1 Shri S. Das Gupta, Librarian, Delhi University, Delhi.

Vice-President :

- 1 Shrimati Kamla Kapoor, Librarian, USIS Library, New Delhi.
- 2 Shri J.S. Anand, Librarian, Central Educational Library, New Delhi.
- 3 Shri Bhagwant Kishore, Secretary, Hardinge Public Library, Delhi.
- 4 Shri N.R. Gupta, Assistant Director of Education, Delhi.

General Secretary :

- 1 Shri P.N. Kaula, Reader in Library Science, Delhi University, Delhi.

Secretaries :

- 1 Shri K.S. Pareek, Librarian, Marwari Public Library, Delhi.
- 2 Shri G.S. Nautyal, Librarian, Hindu College, Delhi.

Treasurer :

- 1 Shri N.K. Goil, Librarian, Institute for Research in Economics and Social Growth, Delhi.

Members :

- 1 Shri R.S. Goyal, Chief Technical Assistant, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.

- 2 Shri Deputy Mal Jain, Formerly Vice-President, Marwari Public Library, Delhi.
- 3 Shri R. Swroop, USIS Library, New Delhi.
- 4 Shri C.S. Krishnamurti, Librarian (Grade I), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
- 5 Kumari Santosh, Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.
- 6 Shri V.P. Vij, Librarian, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.
- 7 Shri M.M. Kashyap, Technical Assistant, Delhi University Library, Delhi.
- 8 Shri S.N. Raghav, Librarian, Indian Council of Cultural Relations, New Delhi.
- 9 Shri V. Sundaram, Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.
- 10 Shri M.L. Kachroo, Assistant Librarian, Publications Division, Delhi.
- 11 Shri C. Dabral, Librarian, D G H S Library, New Delhi.
- 12 Shri K. Mahalingam, Delhi University Library, Delhi.
- 13 Shri A.S. Tayal, Library Assistant, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.
- 14 Shrimati Bimla Nanda, Technical Assistant, Delhi University Library, Delhi.
- 15 Shri Janki Das Sharma, Librarian, Modern School, New Delhi.
- 16 Shri S.P. Aggarwal, Librarian, Hindi Library, New Delhi.
- 17 Shri G.P. Ghildiyal, Librarian (Grade II), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.

38E REGIONAL SECRETARIES

The following persons have been appointed the Regional Secretaries of the Delhi Library Association for 1959-60.

- 1 Shri V. Sundaram, Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.
- 2 Shri K. C. Kapoor, Librarian, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.
- 3 Shri S. R. Mittal, Librarian, National Institute of Basic Education, New Delhi.
- 4 Kumari Sudarshan Abbi, Librarian, Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Jama Masjid, Delhi.

38E RAPPORTEUR & LIBRARIAN

Kumari Santosh, Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi and Kumari Satya Puri, Librarian, Arya Girls Higher Secondary School, New Delhi have been appointed the Rapporteur and the Librarian of the Association respectively for 1959-60.

39 Delhi Library Conference

The Organising Secretary of the Conference has received 17 papers on classification and cataloging and 25 felicitations from library specialists abroad. The dates of holding the conference will be announced after the programme has been finalised.

OTHER COUNTRIES

40 Hong Kong Library Association

Hong Kong Library Association has been formed recently. Mrs. Dorothea Scott, Librarian, Hong Kong University, has been elected the Chairman.

41 Korean Library Association

The KLA held its fifth Annual Conference on 26 January 1959 at Seoul. The conference recommended that the Korean Government enact library legislation, distribute government publications to libraries, and adopt a uniform policy for library development.

42 ASLIB

ASLIB has conducted advanced Courses on Classification and Indexing. The third course was conducted from 6 April to 1 June 1959. Shri J. Mills delivered lectures on modern contributions to classification and indexing and their application.

43 USSR Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

The All-Union Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (NINITI) was established by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1952 to provide scientists and technicians with exhaustive information on all the achievements in sciences and technology throughout the world. The institute started an *Abstracts journal* which is published in 13 series encompassing natural, exact and technological sciences. The *Abstracts journal* series had 1,964,338 entries in 1958. The overall volume of the periodical comprised of over 12,000 author's queries which is equal in size to 100 volumes of the *Great Soviet encyclopaedia*. Of the 13 series, 8 are issued monthly and five fortnightly. The institute publishes *Express information* bulletins and a series of monograph reviews called *Advances in science*. The institute exchanges publications with 580 organisations in 46 countries of the world and is receiving 12,250 periodicals from abroad.

44 State Public Scientific & Technical Library, Moscow

The State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the USSR has been established at Moscow to guide and co-ordinate the work of the central technical research libraries in various industries. The library will also be the central depository of all translations from foreign languages into Russian in sciences and technology.

45 Space Problems in University Libraries

Yale University has got a collection of 4,250,000 which began with 1,000 volumes in the 18th century. The Council on Library Resources, Inc., has granted \$ 50,000 to this University to devise some method to control the space problem in large research libraries.

46 Classification Research Group (USA)

The Classification Research Group similar to the Classification Research Group of England has been formed in the U.S.A.

47 National Library Week

The Library of Congress organised a library exhibition on 'Popular Tests in Reading' from 12-18 April 1959 to celebrate the National Library Week which is sponsored by the National Book Committee in co-operation with the American Library Association.

On this occasion, President Dwight D. Eisenhower urged all Americans to make special efforts to seek out the treasures of knowledge, ideas and spiritual insight provided by our libraries across the lands.

48 Making of a Book Today

An exhibition of the 'Making of a Book Today' and 'Fifty Books of the Year' was organised at the Library of Congress in April 1959. 10 phases in making of a book were displayed. 50 books chosen by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as the best specimen of American typography and design in 1958, were also displayed.

49 Role of Classification

The University of Illinois Library School is conducting a seminar on the Role of Classification in Modern Library from 1-4 November 1959 under the Chairmanship of Professor Thelma Eaton. Specialists on classification will discuss topics like the value of a classified catalogue,

the use of Library of Congress Classification and the objectives of classification.

50 Library Materials for Teaching & Research

The Council on Library Resources, Inc. has sanctioned \$84,600 to the University of Chicago to study the scope and characteristics of the library materials required to maintain a high standard of teaching and research.

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S [*Personalia*]

PERSONALIA

S1 FELLOWSHIP

Miss Mira Bai, Assistant Librarian, Madras Medical College will work for 11 months at the Denison University Library, Granville, Ohio. She will also travel throughout the United States under the sponsorship of the Department of the State.

S2 LIBRARY GAZETTE

ABBI (Sudershan Miss) [Librarian, Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, New Rajendar Nagar, New Delhi]. Transferred Librarian, Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Jumma Masjid, Delhi.

AGARWAL (I. P.): [Librarian, Lady Sri Ram College for Women, New Delhi]. Appointed Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi from 5 July, 1959.

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DELHI LIBRARY CONFERENCE

1959

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DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

SYMPOSIA

ON

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

&

LIBRARY CATALOGUING

BEING THE SILVER JUBILEE OF THE COLON CLASSIFICATION
AND THE CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE CODE

CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED ON

- 1 The latest thought of the contributor himself on classification ;
- 2 The latest thought of the contributor himself on cataloguing ;
- 3 Evaluation of Colon Classification and its impact on classificatory thought of the world ;
- 4 Evaluation of the Classified Catalogue Code and its impact on the cataloguing thought of the world ;
- 5 Evaluation of other schemes of classification ;
- 6 Evaluation of other catalogue codes ;
- 7 Analysis of other topics related to classification and cataloguing ; and
- 8 Exposition and evaluation of the theory of library classification and cataloguing on any of the following :
 - 1 Analytico synthetic classification ;
 - 2 Facet analysis ;
 - 3 Phase analysis ;
 - 4 Canons of classification ;
 - 5 The Five Fundamental Categories ;
 - 6 Principles of helpful arrangement ;
 - 7 Postulational approach to library classification ;
 - 8 Technique of teaching classification ;
 - 91 Chain Procedure in establishing subject headings ;
 - 92 Canons of cataloguing ;
 - 93 Structure of the name-of-person and the rendering of the same in headings ;
 - 94 Structure of corporate names and the rendering of the same in headings ;
 - 95 The conflict of authorship ;
 - 96 Analysis of the complexities of periodicals ;
 - 97 Cataloguing of periodicals ;
 - 98 Feature heading for catalogues ;
 - 991 Preparation of union catalogues ;
 - 992 Preparation of national bibliography ; and
 - 993 Preparation of abstracting periodicals .

Last date for the receipt of papers extended to 30 September 1959

DATES OF THE CONFERENCE 19, 20 & 21 December 1959

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Organising Secretary

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